

DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 6, 1910.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

A general Priesthood meeting will be
held on Friday evening, October 7, in
the Tabernacle, commencing at 7
o'clock.
JOSEPH F. SMITH,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
JOHN HENRY SMITH,
First Presidency.

Conference will be in session tomorrow,
Friday, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

A general conference of the Deseret
Sunday School union will be held in the
tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday evening,
Oct. 9, at 7 o'clock. All interested
in Sunday school work are invited to attend.

JOSEPH F. SMITH,
DAVID O. MCKAY,
STEPHEN L. RICHARDS,
General Superintendency.

PORTUGAL REPUBLIC.

The proclamation of a republic in
Portugal is the latest startling news
from the Old World. Ever since the
assassination of King Carlos and the
crown prince, Luis-Philippe, in 1908,
the country has been in turmoil. The
overthrow of the house of Braganza
and the establishment of popular government
has, at last, been accomplished.

Will the powers permit Portugal to
be a republic? That remains to be seen.
Neither Germany, nor Great Britain
is anxious to have new additions to the
number of European republics. Norway
would in all probability have been a
republic at this time but for the advice
of the great powers to the contrary
and the refusal of France to stand
sponsor to it. It is not probable that
the same powers will interfere with
the Portuguese revolutionists?

A republic in Portugal would be a
powerful incentive to the renewal of
the agitation in Spain, which breaks
out periodically, in spite of the iron
hand of the government. That is another
reason why the Spanish government
is sure to exert its influence at
foreign courts against the proposed
new regime in the western part of the
peninsula.

But the principle of popular government
is spreading in the earth. It is
gradually being recognized as the best
form, and the only one under which
human rights can be fully safeguarded.
That principle must penetrate the
world, and under it the nations of the
world must be educated and trained
for the reign of the Son of God, which
will be established as the highest
earthly stage in the evolution of human
society. For that reign is a "theocracy."
It is self-government under
the teaching of correct principles.
And for this Millennial reign, the
republican form of government is the
best possible preliminary.

THE JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR.

The October Juvenile Instructor
keeps up to the standard of this excellent
magazine. Its new dress first attracts
your attention; then as you open it
its leaves you are attracted by the
splendid illustrations. Full page portraits
of President Jos. F. Smith and
Elders David O. McKay and Stephen
L. Richards, the general superintendency
of Sunday schools, adorn this
month's pages. Lon J. Haddock contributes
the leading article, "What of the
Barnacles," of interest to every parent.
Ellen Lee Sanders contributes a
domestic story called "Small Economies."
Other articles include "Theodore
Roosevelt and the Sunday
Schools," "How True Learned to Be
Cautious," "The Little Chipmunk," by
Claude T. Barnes; "Autumn Flower
Planting;" "If It Wasn't for Tillsie," a
boy's story by Annie Mallin. Seed
Thoughts for Boys and Girls, "Children's
section and poems by Grace Ingles
Frost, L. L. Grene Richards and others.
The Sunday School department work is
unusually interesting and helpful and
altogether the October number is of a
high grade of excellence.

TAFT PREDICTS PROSPERITY.

President Taft feels confident that
the Country will enjoy prosperity next
year. At a banquet the other day, in
New York, he expressed that opinion,
and gave his reasons for expecting a
banner year. His words bear repeating:

"It gives me the greatest satisfaction
to say that in spite of all the rumors
of possible business stagnation, our
basic prosperity is assured for the
coming year. In that the great volume
of the crops now being harvested in
value will exceed the products of our
fields at any period in the past. Our
corn will equal approximately three
thousand million of dollars, and the
significance of this fact in its bearing
on the business of next year can hardly
be overestimated."

President Taft is, naturally, an
optimist. His perpetual smile proves
that. He enjoys perpetual sunshine
in the soul. But his prediction of continued
prosperity is more than the expression
of a fond hope; it is based on
figures telling the wonderful story of
crops and harvests, and it is therefore
sure; it is also based on the fact
that capital is less scared of the strict
enforcement of law than it used to be.
In fact, it is in favor of law enforcement.
As the President expressed it:
"The millionaire, the great manufacturer
and the capitalist seem to derive more
benefit, measured in dollars and cents,
from prosperity than do the individual
workman, farmer, small

merchant, clerk and professional man.
But in actual human comfort and
happiness prosperity is vastly more
important to the wage-earner than to
the wealthy. Hence it is a legitimate
office of those charged with governmental
responsibility to do what they can
to prevent the spreading of fears
which will drive capital to its hoards
and prevent the investments necessary
to carry on the widely expanded
business of this country from which
our people derive their livelihood.
Business men now view with
favor rather than with alarm a strict
enforcement of law."

The President, further, pointed to
the progress made in combatting existing
evils, such as the corrupt political
machine that breaks the current of
communication between the people and
their servants in office; and the combinations
organized ostensibly for the purpose
of reducing the cost of articles
the people need, but in reality to
stifle competition and control prices.
Progress, he said, had been made in
fighting these evils, and in the work of
conserving natural resources of the
Nation.

This is true, and it all has a tendency
to steady the ship of state and make it
sail on in its course, instead of being
tossed up and down on the sometimes
rough sea of prosperity.

THE WORLD'S WOOL SUPPLY.

The sources of the world's wool supply
are shown by the current issue of
part III. of British Agricultural statistics.

The lower prices recently bid for
Western wools makes of special interest
the report of British wool imports
for 1909, just forwarded by the
American consul at Bradford, Mr. A. E.
Ingram. He quotes the figures furnished
by the Board of Trade.

Last year the prices recovered from
the decline of the year previous and
were high at the close of the year. The
total importation for 1909 amounted to
80 million pounds, the highest total
of any year, the next highest being that
of 1895, when 775 million pounds were
received.

But there were 391 million pounds
of wool re-exported in 1909, leaving
418 million pounds that were retained
for home consumption.

The Board of Trade returns for the
seven months of the present year, ending
July 31, recently issued, show that
the wool imports during that time have
been 586,197,185 pounds, value \$121,112,-
522, as compared with 579,427,221 pounds,
value \$109,950,119, last year, and 494,141,-
156 pounds the year previous. The
average price of imported wool into
Britain was thus about 20 cents per
pound. In millions of pounds Australia
led, sending 208, and New Zealand
came next with nearly 162 million
pounds. British South Africa furnished
77 millions; Argentina, 36; British East
Indies, 34; Western South America,
nearly 22; the United States, less than
12; and Uruguay, nearly four million
pounds. The Consul remarks that
although the shortage in Buenos Aires
was of course, chiefly in crossbreeds,
such wools are comparatively speaking
cheap; while in spite of the increase
from Australia, which is almost
entirely in merinos, such wools are
dear.

The behavior of the wool market is
one of the puzzles of commerce.

LARGE YIELD OF GRAIN.

According to a communication from
Austin, Texas, to the Boston Transcript,
the experiment of raising Egyptian
wheat in the lower valley of the
Rio Grande, in Texas, has proved a
decided success. Several fields were
planted in the vicinity of Mercedes,
Donna, and Lyford, and also near
Kingsville, in the upper Gulf coast
region. The yield is estimated at 280
bushels an acre, and this estimate is
said to be fully corroborated by the
state department of agriculture.

Egyptian wheat is a grain resembling
Kaffir corn. The stalk is small and
delicate. Its foliage gives splendid
fodder. In the district from which
the report is made, the seed was planted
in March, and the first cutting was
done the latter part of May and the
first of June. The stubble was given
good irrigation, and a new growth of
the wheat immediately sprang up. It
was harvested the latter part of August
and the early part of September.
The same stubble is producing another
crop that promises to give an abundant
yield of grain. The third cutting will
be over early in December and the new
growth from the stubble will afford an
excellent winter pasturage for live-
stock. The grain is said to have yielded
as much as 50 and 60 bushels an acre
on dry farms, and it is claimed for
that it is very valuable as feed for
hogs and poultry.

PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTH.

According to the manufacturers' Record,
the South is making marvelous
progress in agriculture. The grain
crop, this year, aggregates one billion
bushels, or more. The cotton crop is
estimated to bring between \$300,000,000
and \$1,000,000,000, and the total value
of agricultural products for this year
run between \$2,750,000,000 and \$3,000,000,-
000. As late as 1900 the total value of
the South's agricultural products was
\$1,271,000,000. The output this year will
be largely more than double that. Contrast
the figures of 1910 with the total of
1890, of \$774,000,000, and we get a fair
conception of the wonderful advance
made by the agricultural interests of
this section in the last twenty years.

This year's cotton crop will exceed
by \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 the total
value of all agricultural products of
the South in 1890.

This year's grain crop will exceed the
total value of all its agricultural products
in 1890.

The magnitude of this advancement
is set forth in the statement that this
year's farm products exceed in value
that of all farm crops in the entire
country, in 1890, by \$200,000,000.

The Record observes:

"With such a foundation on which
to build, with such increasing prosperity
among the farmers, it is difficult to
set any limit to the possibilities of the
growth of the South during the next
ten years. It has now solved the
problem of the problem of the cotton
interests ten years ago. It has secured
the recognition of a profitable price for cotton.
It has found a way to diversify its agriculture
to such an extent that it is no longer
compelled to make cotton its only
money crop, but it can turn its atten-

STAKE CONFERENCES

Appointments From October 15, 1910 to March 26, 1911.

Benson and Beaver, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 15 and 16, and Jan. 14 and 15.
Weber, Sunday, Oct. 16 and Jan. 15.
Hyrum, San Luis, Wasatch and Alpine, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 22 and 23,
and Jan. 21 and 22.
Utah and Liberty, Sunday, Oct. 23 and Jan. 22.
Yellowstone, Woodruff and Summit, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 29 and 30, and
Jan. 28 and 29.
Pioneer and Cache, Sunday, Oct. 30 and Jan. 29.
Wayne, Emery, Millard, South Sanpete, Juab and Cassia, Saturday and Sunday,
Nov. 5 and 6, and Feb. 4 and 5.
Bingham, Blackfoot, San Juan, Taylor and Teton, Saturday and Sunday, Nov.
12 and 13, and Feb. 11 and 12.
Ogden, Sunday, Nov. 13 and Feb. 12.
Snowflake, Bannock, Jordan, Alberta, Uintah and Bear River, Saturday and
Sunday, Nov. 19 and 20, and Feb. 18 and 19.
North Weber, Sunday, Nov. 20 and Feb. 19.
Boxelder, Nebo, Panguitch, Bighorn and St. John, Saturday and Sunday, Nov.
26 and 27, and Feb. 5 and 6.
Maricopa, Granite, Bigby, Kanab, Onedra and Star Valley, Saturday and Sunday,
Dec. 3 and 4, and March 4 and 5.
Morgan, Union, St. Joseph, Malad, St. George, North Sanpete and Bear Lake,
Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 10 and 11, and March 11 and 12.
Juarez, Parowan, Sevier, Pocatello, Fremont and Carbon, Saturday and Sunday,
Dec. 17 and 18, and March 18 and 19.
Salt Lake, Sunday, Dec. 18 and March 19.
Davis and Tooele, Saturday and Sunday, Dec. 24 and 25, and March 25 and 26.
Ensign, Sunday, Dec. 25 and March 26.

JOS. F. SMITH,
ANTHONY H. LUND,
JOHN HENRY SMITH.

COUNTRY'S AIRSHIP STRENGTH.

Cleveland Leader.

Nobody desires war, and the prospect
of the final disarmament of the
nations is growing stronger all the
time. But this country has gone to
war three times within the lifetime of
men now living and nobody knows
what lies in the future. The policy of
preparedness is the only safe one. The
formation of an aeronautical reserve
can be brought about easily and inexpensively.
As a militia organization, it would
be practically as effective as though
it were a department of the regular
army.

GIVE LOOSER BIT.

Boston Globe.

Let us not be too exacting in de-
manding absolute consistency in the
utterances of our dead men. Let us
not yield in the temptation to put in
a spectacular parallel column the thing
they say today and the thing they said
yesterday. Not because "a foolish consistency
is the hobgoblin of little minds,
adored by little statesmen, philosophers
and divines," nor because "with consistency
a great soul has simply nothing to
do." But because every thinking
man is a progressive. His thoughts
grow.

PAWNSHOP AT PIERS.

New York Telegram.

Wife of a millionaire was delayed at
a steamship pier four hours while her
husband went in search of \$400 custom
duties. Travelers are so careless and
the authorities getting so strict these
days it might be a good idea to have
a pawnshop or an accommodating Shy-
lock on each pier.

SUNDAY WORK.

New York Evening Post.

It is hard to believe that agitation
should be necessary to secure proper
regulation of Sunday work for em-
ployees of a department of the national
government. But the Compensatory
Rest Time bill, prepared by Representative
William S. Bennett for introduction
at the next session of Congress, is the
means chosen for securing to postal
clerks and letter-carriers other addi-
tional pay or compensatory rest for the
work which, according to their figures,
more than 1,200 of their number are
doing for four hours on Sunday now
without such pay or rest. Some Sunday
work, of course, is unavoidable, but
it ought not to be an impossible task to
arrange for the application of Postmaster
Morgan's suggestion of one full day
of twenty-four hours rest for every
clerk and carrier each week. If it can-
not be done without new legislation,
then by all means let us have it.

THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Christian Register.

One large part of the American people
is commonly overlooked in all the
discussions of economics and social or-
ganization. This part includes the ma-
jority of the one hundred million who
inhabit our common country. They are
not organized; they have no class
names; they have no chosen leaders;
they cannot be summoned to any com-
mon center or committed to any com-
mon purpose by any declaration of
principles and policies. This great ma-
jority is the General Public. It is not
much in evidence, and yet silently it
makes and unmakes the reputation of
heroes and the careers of statesmen, and
in the last resort decides the fortunes
of all political parties. The General
Public includes millions of men and
women who are in the army and navy,
on the judge's bench, in institutions of
learning and benevolence, in positions
where they are not dependent upon
their superiors, and those who dictate
the terms of labor, and in the end the
General Public is going to boss the
job.

JUST FOR FUN

Maid—"I'm sorry, ma'am, but there
ain't no bread in the house." Bride—
"Well, Mary, make some toast."—
Judge.

Mr. Gabby—"That queer little Mrs.
showed me ostracked." Mrs. Coomep—
"Did it take?"—Baltimore American.

Correspondence School Agent—"But
our system requires that you read a book
about home care." "Prospective
Student—"Yes; but you don't
understand what an hour's work at my
home means."—Puck.

Clergyman—"Your mother try to
inculcate lessons of thrift?" Chicago
Show Girl—"Indeed she did. Many's
the time she said to me when I was
a child, 'Maggie, never live beyond
your alimony.'—Life.

Spartan Mother—"What's the mat-
ter? What are you crying for?"
Stung Hero (who has been taught
never to cry for bodily pain)—"Oh,
I—I've sat down on a bee, and—
I'm so afraid I must have hurt it!"—
Punch.

"I've just been reading about the
power of the will. It's a wonderful
thing." "Yes; a millionaire friend of
mine left a will that makes six chil-
dren and seventeen grandchildren be-
gods."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"What has become of our poets?"
asked the literary editor, sadly.
"Those that haven't starved to death
are working for the advertising agen-
cies," remarked the sporting editor.—
Philadelphia Record.

Little Willie—"Say, pa, what is a book-
worm?"
Pa—"A bookworm, my son, is either a
person who would rather read a book
than eat, or a worm that would rather
eat a book than read."—Chicago Daily
News.



Staple Goods Less Than Regular

An irresistible series of specials await you Friday and
Saturday. Stylish articles that are needed in every house-
hold at considerably less than regular prices

Pretty New Millinery Creations

Our display of fall millinery is authoritative,
exclusive and strictly up to the minute as far as style
is concerned.

Many beautiful new
ideas and novel crea-
tions are being shown.

\$5 Special

The prettiest line of
popular priced Street
Hats ever shown in Salt
Lake—velvets, satins,
changeable silks and all
the new shades. Up to
\$8.50 values. Net price
Tomorrow and Satur-
day \$5.00.



Dress Goods Reductions

TABLE NO. 1.

New, seasonable goods—plaids,
check plaids, stripes, mixtures
and plain, suitable for misses
and ladies fall and winter wear,
also for children's school dresses,
regular 65c to \$1 a
yard, for 55c

TABLE NO. 2.

Strictly stylish and seasonable
—plaids, stripes, mixtures and
plain, quite popular for ladies
and misses wear and for chil-
dren's school dresses, regular
\$1.25 to \$2.50 a
yard, for \$1.00

Silk 50c a Yd.

Splendid variety suitable for
dresses, suits, waists, skirts, etc.,
in plain, figures, checks, plaids,
stripes. Regular 85c to \$1.50 a
yard for 50c

Table Damask, Table Napkins, Table Sets,
Doilies, Lunch Cloths, Tray Cloths and Scarfs

ONE-FOURTH OFF

Underwear and Hosiery Reductions

Children's vests and pants in light gray color
—fleece cotton. Prices according to size from
15c up to 45c.

Children's extra fine fabric in white fleeced
vests and pants. Prices according to size, from
25c up to 50c.

Children's fleeced wool vests and pants. This
is Dr. Spencer's light gray wool underwear and
is unexcelled for non-shrinking and wearing
qualities. Prices according to size from 25c
up to 70c.

Black Pants for children. Dr. Spencer's san-
itary kind, having a soft fleece, all sizes, 35c.

Children's Munsing Union Suits. A fleeced
light gray union suit, with high neck, long
sleeves and ankle length. All open front. Special
sale price, 60c.

Children's Munsing Union Suits—drop seat,
also open crotch. Colors white and gray. A
good heavy fleeced suit, all sizes, 85c.

Ladies' Vests and Pants. A pure white heavy
fleeced fabric. Special sale price, 50c each
piece.

Ladies' Vests and Pants, the Munsing make.
A white fleeced lined fabric of superior quality.
Price 75c each piece.

Infants' and Children's colored bonnets, regu-
lar prices from 65c up to \$2.00. All new and
moderate styles, will be sold at ONE-HALF
REGULAR PRICES.

Misses' felt hats in colors—just a few in
stock. While they last, HALF PRICE.

Special heavy supporters. Value for ladies,
misses and children, colors, white, black,
blue, all sizes, 10c.

Boys' and Girls' black cotton school hose—
made for heavy wear. Sale price, 15c.

Boys' and Girls' school hose, a very dressy,
durable hose, in black cotton. Special price 25c.

Misses' fine ribbed black silk hose, a
regular 35c value, for 25c.

Misses' and Boys' black cashmere hose, very
dressy and durable. Special sale price, 25c.

Ladies' black cotton hose, worth regularly
25c, special price 15c.

Ladies' black real mace hose, full fashioned,
guaranteed fast dye, medium weight. Special
sale price 25c.

Entire Line of Sheets 20% Off

Goods Needed in Every Household

Bates Seersucker, regular 12½c a yard, for 10c

A. F. C. and Red Seal Gingham, regular
12½c a yard, for 10c

Amoskeag Apron Gingham, regular 10c
a yard, for 8 1-2c

56 in. Manchester Percales, regular 15c a
yard, for 12½c

27 in. Galatia, regular 20c a yard, for 15c

30 in. Cretonne, regular 15c a yard, for 12½c

27 in. Cretonne, regular 12½c a yard, for 10c

25 in. Cretonne, regular \$ 1-3c a yard, for 7c

Newport Chevols, regular 15c a yard, for 12½c

Zicomein, regular 12½c a yard, for 10c

All Madras Waistings, regular 25c a yard,
for 20c

36 in. Silkoline, special a yard, for 10c

36 in. Quilt Sateen, regular 25c a yard, for 20c

All Figured Calicoes, special a yard, 1-6 1-4c

Outing Flannel, regular 12½c a yard, for 11c

Outing Flannel, regular 10c a yard, for 8½c

Outing Flannel, regular \$ 1-3c a yard, for 7½c

White Wool Flannels, at 20% off

White Wool Embroidered Flannels at 20% off

Bleached Canton Flannel, regular 12½c a
yard, for 10c

Bleached Canton Flannel, regular 15c a
yard, for 12½c

Bleached Canton Flannel, regular 20c a
yard, for 16c

Brown Canton Flannel, regular 12½c a
yard, for 10c

Brown Canton Flannel, regular 15c a yard,
for 12½c

Brown Canton Flannel, regular 17½c a
yard, for 15c

All Towels at 20% off

Entire Line Pillow Cases
20% Off

Bed Spreads 20% Off

Our entire line of beautiful
Bed Spreads at 20% off.

Cushions 20% Off

All Silk Floss and Down
Cushions 20% off.



SALT LAKE THEATRE

Manager

TONIGHT, Friday and Saturday,
SATURDAY MATINEE.

DAVID BELASCO Presents

Frances Starr

In Eugene Walter's Greatest Play

"The Easiest Way"

Prices, 50c to \$2.00.